IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race with Five Days Later News.

Rumors of the Rebels Buying and Building Vessels in England.

THE FOREIGN INTERVENTION SCHEME.

Position of the French, English, Russian and Prussian Cabinets on the Subject.

The Causes which Influence Them Against the Union.

MEXICO MAY BE ANNEXED TO THE SOUTH.

Our Paris, St. Petersburg and Borlin Correspondence.

DECLINE IN COTTON,

wis londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the ews yacht of the press at three o'clock this (Saturday)

The rumors of a recognition of the Southern confede-Pacy do not gain ground.

beitting numerous steamers in angland, and building a pool on the 16 h inst.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th mst.

The dates per the Augio-Saxon are five days later than hose already received.

American securities were quie, but steady.

Consols closed on the 19th inst at 93% a 93% for money. Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to 24,000 bales. The market was irregular, and had declined half a penny American, a quarter penny for Surats, and two pence 3.000 bales, the market closing at the above decline as middling was quoted at 26%d.

THE FOREIGN INTERVENTION SCHEME.

Important History of the Origin, Pro-Prussian Cabinet on the Subject-The War Influences the Destiny of Italy, Turkey and Syria. OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1862. position to Napoleon—His Desire to Join Her, but Great Caution—He Refuses Intervention—Eject of the Tren United States, and Proposes Intervention to England— Palmerston Refuses, and Napoleon is Caught in a Trup lon and Paris - Mexico the Pivot of the Anilo French of Ruly-He Turns to Russia-The Coar Looks at Turke -A Mission to Jeff. Davis-Commercial As-

have always procured reliable information. I can youch

elligerent rights of the South, Lord Palmerston made ous efforts to induce the Emperor Napoleon to foilow his example. Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassaat Paris, had several interviews with M. de Thouveperor; but, aithough he had easily succeeded in con-vincing the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the expediency of recognizing the belligerent rights of the second States, he failed to convince the Emperor, who was averse to any prec pitate action. His Majes y was anx tous to please England in the matter, and would have gladly struck a blow at a lower he feared, not only from Ets increasing strength and influence, but also for the example set by it to the nations of Europe. He knew that the republican party in his own dominions looked with wonder and admiration upon the United States government and its people, and he would have rejoiced at an opportunity to injure the hatel Power; but he feared the result of undue intervention, and deprecated any hasty move in the

land, and your readers will remember that the French government issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was so worded as to give no offence to the United States government. Napoleon was, no doubt, not sorry to find ow great was the resentment felt in the North at the course pursued by England, and he rejeleed at his abetention from a like cause of offence. Circumstances, however, alter cases, and events occurred such as to change the opinions of his Majesty upon the subject. The Treut epimode increased the anger and annoyance of all loyal Americans towards England; and at this Napoleon would have rejoiced still more-for he likes to see England lunged into emburrassments—had not that Mexican ex. edition, with its unpleasant surprises for him, taken

He nad hoped to make use of England and Spain in the pole to make use of England and Spain in the all intended that England should furnish the set furnished the soldiers; and, as he was to get force than either Power, he fully made up resp the penetiat of the reporting of the report that the soldiers; and, as he was to get force than either Power, he fully made up to sap the penetiat of the report the six or eight thousand troops things at the cost of France, and was thus at once it as a superior of the six or eight thousand troops things at the cost of France, and was thus at once it as an expense he had hoped to avoid. This was in the troops are the cost of France, and was thus at once it as an expense he had hoped to avoid. This was in the property of the force of the force of initiating thousers are the cost of the complicate affairs both England and alarm at the graphing proposanties of the review of his Majesty, and backed out of the whole who had the same of the complication of the latinar question. He must now in the standard of the same of the complication of the latinar question. He must now in the same in the cost of France, and the same of the s witter; had intended that England should furnish the ps while he furnished the soldiers; and, as he was to send a larger force than either Power, he fully made up his mind to resp the penedits of the expedition. But at the outset he met with a serious disappointment. England plead poverty, an overcharged budget. She could not fur nish the transports for the six or eight thousand troops which his Majesty wished to send. He was forced to prowide the ships at the cost of France, and was thus at once plunged into an expense he had hoped to avoid. This was bad enough; but to complicate affairs both England and Spain took alarm at the grasping propensities of the reentatives of his Majesty, and backed out of the whole affair, leaving the Emperor the choice of imitating their example or carrying on the campaign alone. He knew that the expedition was not a popular one in France, and would gladly have drawn out of it; but some sixty mil tions of france had already been expended in the expedi-Gion, and France was upon the eve of making the dis appeared from the treasury, so one knew where. To have added to the shock by drawing bome his forces mpossible. So Napoleon made up his mind be would pervere to his laudable determination to free the Mexicans from anarchy and confusion.

om austehy and confusion. He had serious misgivings, however, as to how the United it the government would consider his self-sacriire his pure, charitable designs in favor of and as for the advent of his troops (see the Patrie, was incisi organ, upon that subject), and now he had not acted with England in the adair of the printing. He went even further than Englanders were he agreet was the determinant to of the real tags and immediate recognition, not only neither of rights of the South but of the existence the same as a unique and an immediate recognition. He urged agree the same of the south but of the existence the same was a unique of her subjects as well as france, and see amended speedy and firm action than the same of the same of the subjects as well as france, and see amended speedy and firm action than the same of the same

loved you well, but that they hated Nanoleon more, and regions at his embarrassments—a feeling he in st 257 diadly requirectars.

At high time, the rebel commissioners were in larks and folden, and he don't they were made surplied to hind hose changed we either roke. Mason, who he aret went to Londen, due so merely to keep a time in the figure of mad tong, and even, el from the emmen in the figure of mad tong, and even, el from the emmen in the figure of mad tong, and even, el from the emmen material set. It is not the contrary, was prepared for an arthous test, ris was the anty to win over the mading cossist of the fronce impror to the recognition of the laws government for miscovernment, at your featers may deem it. He was prepared for a struggle in the matered has plans with great our care, called upon M. de incovened, the rocage allowing to the seconds States. Sincell encouraged this feeling by acroit flattery, and then went to work with determination and skill upon the mimbes of the Paris press. To his surprise, unless his self canceit is uncounted, he found his work all dut out for him, the government writers—those he first tried his powers of personation upon—le found to be of his way of thinking upon the sub-ed. They accepted whatever he had to spare he a pecuniary way readily, as also did they coept his condusions upon the american question. He must have been assumished at this case o his mission. Where he had expected dimentures of view for any included of the sacre ine so of the Canare he found to personage as easily convinced on the sacre ine so of the canare he found an and comfort, and, when the summit of his ambition was reached and he obtined an automore of the South as he had been his sub-rimates. He was prepared to tread a path of thory, and his way was stream with roses.

But how did hisson mre the white? He has gone to London with a high heart, he was prepared to tread a path of thory, and his way was stream with roses.

But how do hisson min the white? He has gone to London with a high hear

and he concluded he would despatch Persign, the liberal (?), his yo, car (in lagland) Minister of the Interior, to win over Painerston to recognition. Just at the moment when i wall, my was to start, a desermined effort was made by Pould and Prince Napoleon to persuade the Emperor to an abandonment of the expedition to Mexico, and a consequent reduction of the French army, ine arguments of the Minister of France (Pould) and of his Majesty's costan (Prince Napoleon) were so determined, so incore, as to the carrying on of the expedition, and of course, if he withdrew from that, he little cared what became of the South. So Persigny was kept back while Napoleon reducted. He did so for forty-eight hours, and at the next council of ministers he informed M. Fould and his costsit that he had thought over their arguments, and that he had concluded to do as he peaced—that is, go on with the expedition. Fersigny once mine tame into requisition, and the cause of the South in a rance) rise from zero to rever heat. This do gree of temperature was slightly asshed, however, by the complete allows of the line thought over their arguments, and that he had concluded to do as he peaced—that is, go on with the expedition. Fersigny once mine tome requisition, and the cause of the South in a rance of its first product that the ministration and the cause of the saw, but he aid not conquer.

Napoleon probably circleded after this last failure that England was a hard customer, and that he might more productly turn his attention towards Russia. He would have recognized the South, were it not that going it access to so the or the forth of the same hand. I menery state this for the bonefit of a simil portion of your readers, thisse who understand games at cards, and, begging pardon for the digression, i "come back to my sheep." It turned his attention to Russia, and, seizing the moment when the Card of that great empire was annoyed by the intrigues of some of his substituted to the same hand. I menery state this for the bonefit of that gre

them to make such assertions. All of their proceedings have been more or less immost to the North, and nay, when they have resur ced all idea of infervention, it is not from the lack of any such deare, but because English cannity to Nancteon is greater titled singless cannity to Nancteon is greater titled singless cannity to the appellant fear of the United State. The dauger to be appellanted from Napoleo is more immodere, they more at their very door, and so ingle all oreswers all intent and interference in Am iona affurs, because, by so doing she happers and cannish Napoleo at the Engle of the damong for immoderate the country of the South They have been induced to because that their character is the cueth, and that all commercial relations have reas a because of the war between it at d the North poor of as a result of the articles which have a peaced in the fournals with over the cueth sidely, as well as the loss of the machinations of Statell, as well as in those countains in that of rection. I repeal Pragmention is will awe of thus, and this is he keeps along from litter, even to the interference of the property of the country of the North of the Country, in the North of the Country, but because A. d. hastly, in the Ambrican question, the school of the process of the country, and not of the country, but because the substitute, but continue to equipy or Monitors, arm now regiments, make coast do cues, become so effort, and then bid defiance to both France and England for when your power increases in like ratio will all danger of intervention dimension.

In Na, sole up you will even have an enemy; you may rank England in the same category.

Sr. Petersburg, Sopt. 6, 1862.
urnal de St. Pelersburg on Mediation in Ameri gotianons-Prince Gortchakoff-The Emperor, ac. In the Journal de St. Petersburg of the 6th I read

the following important article, which is understood to have emanated from the pen of Baron Alexander Jomint.

in the cabinet of Prince Gortchakoff:—
The intependance Belge contains in its number of the 1st and assertions on the attitude of the Powers with regard to the American conflict which are of too positive a battere to be passed over without notice. We have quoted them in an impression of yesterday If they are to be credited, very active negotiations are in progress believen France and Rassia, who have agree to propose to England the recognition of the couthern states and a joint intervention for the purpose of enforcing a cessation of hostilities.

We are ignorant from what sources the Independance has derived such categories information, and it is not our province to decide up in their value. It is our daty to observe, however, that the neighn print attributes to the Rassian tabinet a policy the direction of which is opposed to the decirrations that have proceeded from, and bean more public by, this Uabinet.

What results in the clearest manner from these declarations is that fusing a never some three declarations is that fusing a never some three declarations is that fusing a never some three declara-

to assist a cabinet a policy the direction of which is opposed to the declarations that have proceeded from, and been made public by, this Cabinet.

What results in the clearest manner from these declarations is, that it is an entertains a lavely sympathy for the United States of America, loaned on sentiments of mutual filendamp and a community of interests. She considers that prosperly necessary for the general equitions in the prosperly necessary for the general equition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nature. Finally, she is of opinion that the middenance of the compact of Union is the indispensable condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nature. Finally, she is of opinion that the middenance of the Chon cannot be attained by a war of extrimination, which would exhaust both parties, and, whitever might be the issue, would have a protound resentment between them, but must be pursued by the paths of mod ration and conclusion, by invoking the reminiscences of that fratern y which has founded in past times the force and granueur of the American nation, in appealing to the evident interest of the two parties to remain powerful and presperous by union, instead of weakening each other by discord.

It is it has sense that the Imperial Cabinet has constantly of freesed itself to the federal government, persuaded that with such feelings there are no difficulties that could not be solved by a wise and honorable compromise parate suggest houseable transactions).

We are in a position to affirm that these friendly and conclinatory views of the imperial Cabinet have not changed. On the contrary, the events that have transpired, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, of the burthess which it imposes and the consequences muss be interpreted merely in the sense of well meant advice and friendly recommendations which the imperial Cabinet has given, and will not besiste to renew, to the federal government of America in the spirit of the cordial relations th

This article tells the truth as far as it goes, though in

the cautious and roundabout style which Uld World diplomatists think is required by the dignity of their pro-fession; but it dose not tell the whole truth, or only glances at it by slyly alluding to the sources from which the Inof the Ind pendance was unquestionably a ballon d'essai, a feeler, thrown out to see how far Russia was likely to Europe; for it must not be forgotten that the Belgian times a week, is occasionally made use of by the French

BERLIN, Sept. 8, 1862. The Cabinel on American Affairs-Animus against the

Union-Prussia May Vote for Intervention, dc.
The reactionary turn given to Prussian policy by the present administration is not confined to German affairs The Aperswold Cabinet, with all its shortcomings, was n t a stranger to liberal tendencies, and sympathized with the nation in the interest felt by it for the cause of the American Union. In this, too, a change appears to have taken place. The government organ, which rejoices in the title of the Stern Zeitung, contains a lengthy dis-sertation on the American war, written from a point tone of bitter trony rarely assumed towards a friendly Power. It derides the ardent wishes of the German liberals for the success of the Union, and taunts then with the flasco of democratic institutions in the mode republic. According tofthe ministerial journal, Prussia States, but rather to rejoice at it. Sconer or later this country would be threatened by a coalition between France and Rome. In that event, England would be the only ally she could calculate upon, and it would, there fore, be highly desirable that the great transitiantic rival of England should be so thoroughly prostrated that the latter might be able to throw her whole weight into the scale of European politics without fear of an attack upon her American possessions, to which she was always exposed as long as the federal fluion continued intact.

The Seen Zesting does not explain why, under these circumstances, France should apparently be quite as eager for the disruption of the Union as England, if not more se, or how, after just concluding a cotamercial treaty with France and publishing official articles expatiating on the cordial understanding with that Fower, Prussia has all at once discovered that she is in imminent danger from French ambition and has no chance of safety except in an alliance with England. Perhaps, too, it might be objected that John Bais would not be so very ready to take up arms in defence of Prussia, whose consuct during the Oriental difficulty was not exactly of a nature to meet with his approbation, but these are questions which the official print must settle with its own readers. It was the animus of the article to which I desire to call your attention. A straw will be sure to show the direction of the government acribe, jejune and illegical as they are in other respects, may be taken as indicating a modification of the attitude hitherto assomed by Prussia towards the United States. For the present, to be wore, it is of no practical importance, but, in case the recognition of the Southern confederacy by the great Powers should be proposed by either France or England, it might happen that Prussia would have to give the casting vote, as Austria and Bunsia are both knewn to be friendly to the Union. States, but rather to rejoice at it. Sooner or later this country would be threatened by a conlition between

The War an Election Test In England.

[From the London Times, Sept. 12.]

Toesday evening Mr. A. J. B. Bereaford thop, the conservative candidate for the representation of the Parliamentary Stoke on Treut, comprising the Staffordshire potteries, addressed a numerous and influential body of the electors and non electors at the town-hall, Stoke-upon-Trent. Mr. C. M. Campbell presided.

Mr. Hope referred to the American contest, and said he had long sympathized with the southerness, and should continue t do so. At a meeting held on Monday evening in another part of the borough, a letter was received from an eminent politician exhoring the electors act to send him (Mr. Hope) to Parliament, because of his view on the American question. That letter was in something like these torms:—1 land; send to Parliament a man who distinguishes himself by his errulent and displaceful attacks upon the American President and sponse-maintests witch make if the duty of cory enemy to desposition to oppose him." Was John Bright, the great Hirmingham orator, who should by Napoleon and Lincoln, to assimilate them to the freemen of the borough of stoke? (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hope) had spoken in favor of the Southern confederacy, and would do so again (Applaine.) He was not blind to that slavery which existed in the Confederate States. He had privately, to Southerness and in his published speeches, denomined to the strongest terms that horrible system: but he contolerate that

see you misses the Northean stated. New York hat he to see the Northean State . Northean St

Scales among the governments of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Scales among the governments of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Scales among the government of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Reports of the corcountries.

The details that have been sent to you with respect to the force composing the expedition to Mexico, and others that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying the wind the force composing the expedition to Mexico, and others the force composing the expedition to Mexico, and others that have since reached me, may be summed up by saying that have since feached me, may be summed up by saying that the force composing the state that the expedition will be, as originally stated, not least that the expedition will be, as originally stated, not least that the expedition will be, as originally stated, not least the attention granted to there. In the press, La France, and to exalt, if not to exaggerate, its importance.

You were nately informed of reports here current of a supposed intention on the part of the Emperor to offer Meckins on obtaining, beades other desirable results entered, that of St. a France is districts. That obstacle will be found, thinks La France, in the establishment of a strong and respected whether such a government an ever be formed the current within the said that of St. a France is of opinion that if the Central American republics are not rescued from the state of the wint no mere and the sudden being free of hints and the sudden being free from the state of the sudden being free from the state of the sudden being free from the sudden being free from the sud and strugged confederations of North America, and it further opines—what is not, under the present circumstances of the demnited States, quie coiden." This is rather a bold conclusion, but Le France is addicted to extreme views, as will be seen by the following concluding paragraph of the world the seen by the following concluding paragraph of the article referred to:—In our opinion the Mexican expedition, contemplated from this point of view, is as important as those of the Crimea and Italy. To the Crimea we went to help Turkey to desend her threatened independence, and to make Russia recode from her policy of invasion; we went to Italy to restore a great people to itself and to deliver the peninsula from Austrian influence and invasion; we go to Mexico to enfranchise a nation worthy of universal sympathy, which groans under the most odious tyranny; and, at the same time, by the organization of a xabic government, placed under our powerful patronage, we say to North America, "You shall go no further." Even in the midst of their prosent dissatrous strife and hourly increasing difficulties, the Americans can afford to smile at this last assumption. The truth is that we heartly wish we had not got into this Mexican affair; but since we have done so, we must put the best face on it we can, and try to persuade people that it is a very good business, very glori us and meritorious, and so forth; for has not France (as the writer in the journal of the same hame observes), "the sublime privilege and mesion, that every act she accomplishes stress, directly in inferently, the cause of progress and civilization?"

Besides this rather gasconading article, the same paper from and the Mexican Minister of Finance, and that he has more ver ordered vexatious measures to be taken agament the Spainards resident in Mexico, whose situation is said to be worse than before the intervention, in consequence of which the Spanish government has decided to modify its policy, and draw towards France with the object of constituting a seriou

ored persons of the Secretary Positiff.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

EFORY ON THE LATE SHOLLSH SOUDHINGS.

[Firmonic (Sept. 6) sorrespondence of the Landon Timen.]

It will be recollected that some months since, at the instance of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the Jords of the State of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the Jords of the

be the opinion of several of the officers on beard the Porouting that a imperious communication which can be established without he recessive of solong a wire as that, direct across the Atlantic, will be much more likely to acceed. A system of computatively short lengths which it
is believed that with the resent anited extent of tele
graphic science there is no mass of tra-amitting a message rapidly through a real length of wire. One word is
said to overtake another, and it is averred that the force
requisite to be exerted by the batterios for senting the
fluit so great a distance must involve injury to the wire
by the accessive planessing of the electric sack. The diagrame, returns and reports from the others engaged on
beard the Porcupine leave this afternoon for Whitehai
for the consideration is the disst place of the Lords of the
Admiralty after which communication will be made by
their leviships to the directors of she atlantic Telegraph
Company. The vessel is now at seyham steamy ad,
where she will directors.

as all the world is aware; and perhaps the world at in gritar beyond the borders of Surrey, knows that the inheritance to which the Lovelsces succeeded has been less happy than most in fespect of domestic concord. At all events, those who have secured in the neighborhood of Riply and (initially the second of the second of

SHIPPING NEWS.

Pert of New York, September 27, 1862. CLEARED. Steamship Plantagenet (Br), Beard, Liverpoo

Co.
Ship Mameluke, Porter, San Francisco—R w Cooley.
Ship Constantine, Greevey, Liverpool—O drinnell,
Ship Aurora Baker, Liverpool—Howinal & Frichtingham
Ship Alke Bail, Rosa, Liverpool—G C Duncan & Co.
Ship Reersy, Norris, Liverpool—Spotlord, Tilesion & Co.
Ship C C Duncan, Olis, Aliverpool—C C Duncan & Co.
Ship Octon, Porcy, London—C C Duncan & Co.
Ship Adria (Aust), Shifter, Prantt Roads—Dutth & Co.
Bart Wave Crest, Harmon, Cardiff—F P Dufaia.

Slaght,
Schr Langdon Glimore, Chase, Washington—D C Murray,
Schr John Ress, Tournier, Washington—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr J Crandell, Gage, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght,
Schr D S Miller, —, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght,
Schr E A Anderson, Crammer, Washington—Van Brunt &

Schr E A Anderson, Grammer, washington—van Staght.
Schr Ann, Cole, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr P Nelson, Cain, Philatelphia—H B Rackett.
Schr Hume, Phinney, Boston—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Angeline, His. New Bedford—W S Brown.
Sloop Suffolk, Terry, New Haven—H S Rackett.

Schr Angeline, Hix, New Bedford—W S strown.

Sloop Sudlok, Torry, New Haven—H S Rackett.

ARRIVED.

French frigate Finistere, Commander Bertier, Vera Cruz, Sept 3, and Havana 165h, 48be mounts is guns, jonafeng ness of 25th here power, and has a crew of 255 men. Has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz. The F mas anchored in the lower quarranthe.

Steamship Maianizs, Liesegang, New Orieans, 7 days and 3 hours, with mode and passengers, to T Assencio & Co. Experienced heavy bead winds during the passage. Sept 21, 1st 27 52, on 87 62, passed steamer Parkersburg, of Nicek, 24th, lat 39 68 ton 72 59, passed an Am bark, showing private sginal red with a white 0 in it; 26th, lat 35, bon 74 25, passed a achr showing private signal white with a cross in it.

Steamship Daniel Weisster (U S transport, Blethert, Washington, DC, 25th inst, at 5-30 AM, with 589 sick and wounded societies. Had beary weather the entire passage.

Ship Patrick Henry Moore, London and the Bill of Portland Ang 24, with moles and 24 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept 19, lat 43, ion 60, had a heavy rolling sea with no wind.

Ship Partick, Hell, Boston, 5 days, 1u callast, to W & A Nelson.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br, of Bermuda), Frith, Bermuda, 6

Ship Pacific, Hell, Boston, 5 days, in wallast, to W & A Nelson.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br. of Bermuda.), Frith, Bermuda. 6 days, with sugar, &c. to Tucker & Lightbourns. Passed Briving Penguin, hence, going in; same time, saw a force and attachouser, dismasted, making for the eastern part of the haland.

Bark Powhattan, Lunt, New Orleans, 21 days, with sugar, to B P & G D Lunt. Sent 14, off Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke bark Pleadies, hence for New Orleans, 21 days, with sugar, to B P & G D Lunt. Sent 14, off Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke bark Pleadies, hence for New Orleans, and the sugar, in ballast, to Fowler & Jora, Builast, to Fowler & Jora, Builast, to massier.

Ship Premier (Br. of Dundee), Kidd, London, 44 days, in ballast, to massier.

Ship Blue Nose (Br. of Yarmouth, NS), Joureay, Port Rush, Irand, 32 days, in ballast, to Hoyde & Hincken, britist, in 43 50, ion 50 30, had a neavy gale from SSE to MW.

Brig Delaware, Curtis, Bridgeport, 2 days, in ballast, to missier.

Brig Delaware, Curtis, Bridgeport, 2 dava, in Balinas, 10 master.

Sent Enchantresa, Lynch, Fortreas Monroe, 7 daya,
Schr Enchine, Cook, Elizabethport for New Haven,
Schr Keneline, Cook, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Wann, Cousins, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Mann, Cousins, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Minte, Prar, Boston.
Schr Minte, Prar, Boston.
Schr Minte, Prar, Boston.
Schr Minter, Prasby, Taunion.
Schr Whistler, Prasby, Taunion.
Steamer Mingrar (U S transport), Hildreth, Fortress Monroe, 3 days, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.
Steamer Franktin, Youne, Baltimore,
Steamer Hordon, Loper, Philadelphia,
Steamer Locktovic, Cavity, Philadelphia,
Steamer E Swing, Kelly, Philadelphia,
Steamer Pelican, Bazer, Providence.

The U S storeship National Guard, from Key West, and

form Jam Crysta, Veacote Pathade pints 18th, May 9 For Predericks Awaport. Skilatik, Almon Kowell, Boston 17th, Linghton, Frott Nyork. Siral Portal, Pilit Seid brig Music, Klein (arr same day from Cardin), Silabihas. Siral Portal Sept. Sept. Thestrup, Boston, Sandra, Nept. 3—Air Morning St. Sections, Syork. Sr Jaco, Sept. Sept. 24—Air schr Ocean Wave, Flowelling, Nyork. Old Bids, Sept. Laura, Tucker, Philadelphia; 23d, bing Briss, Wren, Syyra. Freviden, Sept. 10—Air Hy P Russell, Nickerson, Havana, Winamos, July 25—Air port ship Washington, Colomn, 408 San Fracelsco.

Ock.

EAST MACHIAS, Sept 24—Arr schr Oregon, O'Brien, New Ork. Sid 25th, Orig Elvira, Glark, do. EAST GREENWICH, Sept 25—Sid schr Elmira Rogers, FALL RIVER, Sept 2:-Arr schre Ann S Salter, dethport: Lady Adams, Hadwin, do; Protector,

brigs J H Jordan, Pummer, from Fall allespoids, See Levilla McLeod. J P Elikott. A Lee, A U Cattell. At quarantization and the streaming Boston; from Boston via deligation and Romanner, from Rey West, bly Leady of the decod land, seeming Boston; from Boston via deligation and Romanner, from Rey West, bly Leady of the decod land, seeming Boston; from Boston via deligation of the decode land, seeming Boston; from Boston via deligation of the decode land, seeming Dates, and Raparent, Hawans, brigs T B Watson. Wallings, and Haywar, Batter, Niora.

The following vessels were going up the Mississippi on the 20th instruction, or places were going up the Mississippi on the 20th instruction. The following vessels were going up the Mississippi on the 20th instruction. Places of Boston; Catter of Rew York at New York year of Boston; Catter of Boston; Fligtim, of Niora; Lance R Davis, of Philadelphia, Justice Story, of Boston; Ch Keen, of Niora; At Cuarter, of Boston; Catter of Rest, Tanmaston, orga Ramanopa, of Boston; Alice Lee, of Wilmington, schras Alicer adone, of Boston; date of the January, of Tanmaston, orga Ramanopa, of Boston; J B Sanni, of Niora, At Quarantine evolution, schras demans, of New Haven; Cora, of Niora, John Lulian.

Towed to sea 7th, ship Nont Bane, org. Ocean Wave; Etheras & Catter, barks Alicer adding the You Brashant squre Youant, Bay 8, Die Playd, Receich, and War Steed. Shirts, Niow Cork.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. SATURDAY, Sept. 27-6 P. M.

Money is freely loaned at four per cent, with exceptions at three and five. Gold advanced this morning to 1211, afterward closing, in the afternoon, at that bid. Exchange advanced to 133 a 1/4. The stock market continues extremely active, and prices are better. Speculation is rapidity spreading, and the business of the commission houses is becoming ver large indeed. Every one hus far has made money, who has bought sto and people reason that this will be the case for some time to come. At the morning board to-day New York Central advanced 36. Erie old 1/4, Erie preferred 1/4, Hudson River 1/4, Michigan Central 1/4, Southern old 1/4, guaranteed 1/4, Galens 1/4, and Illinois Central 1. The greatest advance was in Illinois Central, which is being freely taken by some of the commission houses. The movement in Toledo was erratio. The Board of Directors declared no dividend to-day, and in anticipation of this event the stock was sold down to 631/4 this morning, against 65 at the close yesterday. It afterwards rallied to 65, 651/, % and closed at 65% bid. After the first board the was quite a rush to buy stocks, and people and it all to expect another upward turn. I Ixxing stocks advanced % a % per cent, Erie . 11 314 Erie preferred leading the list. At the aboard the market was again very s're. or Line